elegantus senata en la

invariably be accompanied with the cash or reference to some one known to us.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be conspicuously inserted at 75 cents per Square (12 lines or less) for the first insertion, and 37 1-2 for each subsequent insertion. When only published Monthly or Quarterly, One Dollar per square will be charged. All Advertisements not having the desired number of insertions marked on the margin, will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

Those desiring to advertise by the year can do so in liberal terme—it being distinctly, nuderstead that

on liberal terms—it being distinctly understood that contracts for yearly advertising are confined to the humediate, legitimate business of the firm or individual contracting. Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

For announcing a Candidate, Three Pollars, in advance.

For Advertising Estrays Tolled, Two Dollars, to be

THE VALUE OF LABOR

We are aware that, generally speaking, no regular standard has been established by the It will be found on another column. various trades and professions as recompense for services rendered. 'Tis true physicians, at least those entitled to be regarded as such, recognise the existence of a "fee bill;" so too among practitioners at the Bar; which fee bills are strictly observed by those who have made these different professions their permanent vo-

Among the different trades, however, we find competition carried to such an alarming extent that in many cases parties making contracts have fixed the amount to be received, as recompense, at so low a standard, in order to get a job, that they have, in their failures, in some cases, inflicted serious injury upon their credi-

tors or endorsers. It is to be regretted that labor in our country has been so lightly regarded that the white mechanic in very many cases, is compelled to work in competition with other classes at such the enjoyment of the common necessaries of passage consists of 133d Psalm. life, in order to meet his liabilities.

Among that class who labor at the Press, or case, throughout the entire South, there has been a uniform standard fixed as compensation, for the services of journeymen. In some instances, we are aware, that employers have deviated from a rigid compliance with these established prices, and taken advantage of the wants of the journeyman; hence, by a certain class who conduct the Press " ratism," is boldly encouraged. Such characters we detest, and unhesitatingly assert, that no man who has served a lawful apprenticeship to the Printing business and finally succeeded in becoming procountenance of gentlemen, if he be guilty of in America. the practice above specified.

"Labor is money," is a proverb admitted by all. But notwithstanding common custom, and we may say almost universal habit, has fixed the standard for advertising throughout the South, as well as the length constituting a square, yet one or two, or perhaps half a dozen cases, may be found among the conductors of the Press who appear to regard their services to labor for half price. We are not of that

We are totally opposed to every thing which may tend to infringe upon the prices established either as regards compensation for services rendered, or the standard fixed upon and strictly observed since we first enter office, for the insertion of Advertisements, and we carnestly call upon the conductors of the Press, generally, to maintain and earry out strictly the rules and usages of every well reg

who may be guilty of an infringement of those wholesome and long established rules, for so soon as a Press of influence suffers its advertising columns to be bought up at less than the usual price, a general disposition will soon be manifest to complete, and bank-ruptcy must necessarily follow.

Would it not be well for the Conductors of the Press throughout the State to hold a Convention in Columbia, during the next session of our Legislature, to consider this subject, and adopt such general rules as may be thought advisable. We throw this out as a

feeler. What say the Press ? [Fairfield Herald ! CAPT. MARCY .- We find the following in the

National Intelligencer of Tuesday last. It will be remembered that a telegraph dispatch to us greater number are not recogniz d. received from New Orleans on Tuesday last, gave a statement confirmatory of the massacre: As we expected, the painful rumor which reached us several days ago, of the massacre of Capt. Marcy and his command in the Western wilderness, turns out to have been a fabrication. So we are informed in a telegraph dispatch from Louisville, based on the authority of an extra from the office of the "Whig," published at Little Rock, Arkansas. This extra mentions the arrival of an express at Fort Smith on the 25th ultimo from Fort Arbuckle, bringing the welcome news that Capt. Marcy and his party were all alive, and falsifying the former report. It is added that this intelligence may be relied

NEW YORK, August 3. ARREST OF ONE OF THE OWNERS OF THE HER-RY CLAY .- The United States Commissioner i-sued a warrant yesterday, for the arrest of Thomas Collyer, one of the proprietors of the Henry Clay; Captain Tallman, John Germaine. engineer, James L. Jessup, clerk, and Edward Hubbard, pilot, on a charge of manslaughter, in eausing the deaths of Stephen Allen, Mrs. Maria Baily, Miss Maria Baily, A. J. Downing, Mary Ann Robinson, and the long list of persons who perished during the burning of the steamer. Mr. Collyer was arrested, but immediately after was released, on giving bail in the sum of \$10,-000. Mr. Radford, his security, is also one of the owners of the boat, but, as he was not on board when the racing tock place, he was not arrested. None of the officers have been taken into custody yet, but in each case the same amount of bail will be required.

The warrants were issued under the authority of an act of Congress, passed July, 1838, which provides, that captain, pilot, or any officers on board of a steamboat, shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter for any life or lives lost through their misconduct or recklessness, and be punished by imprisonment, at hard labor, for a period of not more than ten years.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT FROM CAMPHINE .- A most heart-rending accident occurred on Tuesday night about 9 o'clock in Favette-street. near Run alley. The particulars, as we could gather them yesterday morning, are these: Two girls, one the daughter of Mr. Ficke, and the other an orphan living with Mrs. Goodwin, went over to the bakery of Mr. Eckart for something in his line, and when standing near the counter, Mrs. Eckart commenced filling the Jamp with camphine whilst it was lighted, and observing when it was full, having her attention drawn to something else, let a considerable quantity run over, which immediately ignited and spread over most of the counter, setting fire to the dresses of herself and both the girls Miss Ficke ran into the street with her clothes all in a blaze, and is most shockingly burnt. She was alive yesterbay morning, but there is very little hope of her recovery. Mrs. Eckart and the orphan girl are both very much injured, but it is thought they will recover. The name of the orphan girl is Augusta Stiner, and her age about 18 years.

Since writing the above, we learn that Miss Agnes Ficke expired about noon, having lingered on till that time in great agony. orpnan girl, Miss Stiner, is recovering as rapidas could be expected, and the attending physician is of the opinion that her life is not now in jeopardy. Mrs. Eckart's injuries were not in Jefferson and Spenso severe as to endanger her life.—Balt. Amer.

The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD, S. C. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1852.

Notice! The " EDGEFIELD FLYING ARTILLERY" will cefes brate its anniversary on Friday, the 20th inst., at Dr. Ww. H. Bunt's Well, near the Village. There will be an Oration and a Dinner. The Ladies, and the public generally are respect-

fully invited. The Members of the Company are requested to assemble at the Village early Friday morning.

REF WE state, by request, that a Quarterly Meeting will be held at JETERS CHURCH, on next Sunday, the 15th inst., commencing on Saturday previous.

ET WE are authorized to state that there is no Saluda. The office known by that name, has been frustrated. abolished for more than one year.

Those who are in the habit of directing their letters is the proper direction.

WE call the attention of our readers to the letter of Mr. Bellingen published in to-days number.

Both justice and courtesy fin addition to our feelings and inclination) bid us be pleased with the candor and open frankness of this communication. Indeed, nothing is more averse to our thoughts, or further from our intentions than religious discussions, and particularly, religious controversies.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

WE are indebted to the Hon. A. P. BUTLER for copies of the President's Annual Message, together with the accompanying documents, and the reports of the Heads of Departments.

MASONIC MISCELLANY.

THE "SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MASONIC MIS-CELLANY," for August 1852 has just come into our

We have not leisure time for its entire perusal. The first article in this number, is explanatory of the prices that serious losses are sometimes sus- meaning of the passage of Scripture used during the tained, and his family compelled to relinquish initiation of a candidate of the first degree. The

latter of these gent'emen, Mr. RICHARD STORES against hearing any gentleman from whatever quarter, WILLIS, is the brother of the poet N. P. WILLIS, or apon whatever subject. and the composer of the well known "Glenmary Waltzes." He has spent a great deal of time, money prietor of a press, should be entitled to the and perhaps, the ablest writer upon musical matters Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expe- He said that Bethany Academy had now become

> pledged in advancing the interest of "THE MUSICAL Mr. SHIELDS replied that he would not vote for any WORLD and NEW YORK MUSICAL TIMES.

NEWSPAPER CONVENTION.

WE copy in the present number an article from the Fairfield Herald, entitled "The Value of Labor." The gist of the article is the protection of the labor spectability."

We heartily concur with the views set forth in this article-indeed we feel that something of the kind is actually necessary, not only for the welfare and benein this State by every Press of respectability, fit of the conductors of printing establishments throughout the State,' but for sustaining the high position now occupied, and the extended influence The Carolinian, while commenting upon the above

named article, proposes that the meeting open on the first Monday in December next. We see no objection

Some of the bodies have been identified, but the

INTENDED "PROSPECTUS OF THE LIVES OF GREAT MEN. Wz see from the Greenville Mountaineer that Mr. S. A. Townes, of that place, proposes issuing some-

time shortly, " a prospectus for a work to be entitled It represents DE Soro in sight of the Mississippi. Lives of Eminent South Carolinians." This is truly an honorable and patriotic undertaking, and we heartily wish Mr. T. success in his efforts. It is certainly to be regretted that so little is known of our great men, even in our State, and we can but deem the task undertaken by Mr. T. highly praiseworthy and creditable. THE HENRY CLAY. Mong than seventy dead bodies have been recov-

Great blame is attached by the Northern picture) all flashed upon the eye and mind." Mr. Power, L. like most great Painters and Sculpnot only to the Captain of the Steamer, but also to the Proprietor. The New York Evening Post alluding to the owners says that, in a just estimate of the celebrated descriptions found in standard authors. their conduct, " they cannot be pronounced clear of His skill was first manifested in placing upon canyasthe guilt of homicide." A meeting of the surviving passengers was held at the Astor House for the purpose of expressing their next fired his imagination and moved his peneil. The sentiments in relation to the terrible disaster. Among the resolutions adopted by this meeting we find the following-" 4th, to adopt such measures as will secure us from pecuniary loss, and if possible, to

our influence and action may extend." "Resolved, That the Committee have seen in the Herald a statement, on the part of Capt. Tallman, that the boats were not racing: this the Committee do most unqualifiedly deny. The Committee, who do most unqualifiedly deny. The Committee, who were on board, witnessed that the Henry Clay and the Armenia had been racing from the moment of their leaving Albany until the time of the disaster." The meeting is said to have been very indignant, and are determined to use all their efforts to bring the offenders to justice.

WHIG CELEBRATION.

bring the offenders to punishment, and to protect the

travelling public from such like occurrences, so far as

THE Whig celebration of the battle of Lundy's Lane is said to have been very spirit stirring and enthusiastic. " Nearly three hundred officers and soldiers of the war of 1812 were registered by the committee : also a delegation of forty Tuscarora Indians with several old warriors of the tribe who fought at Lundy's Lane. The Cerro Gordo Guards of Kentucky fired a salute from a piece taken from the Mexicans by the Americans at the battle of Cerro Gordo."

Gen. Scott was not present. The meeting was presided over by the Hon, Thomas Ewing of Ohio. It may be, that the General will have to fight as hard to take the Presidential Chair by storm, as he did to maintain his ground at Lundy's Lane.

FOR THE ABOLITIONISTS.

AT a convention of delegates, assembled at Baltimore, for the purpose of "improving their social and political condition"-we find a severe cut to the abolitionists. It is contained in the first resolution of that meeting.

" Resolved. That while we appreciate and acknow ledge the sincerety of the motives, and the activity of the zeal of those, who during an agitation of twenty years, have honestly struggled to place us on a footing of social and political equality with the white population of the country, yet we cannot con-ceal from ourselves the fact that no advancement has been made towards a result so desirable; but that on the contrary our condition as a class is less desirable than it was twenty years ago."

Such a resolution, coming as it does, from ing of colored men ought by all means to convince the abolitionists that these pretended endeavours to ameliorate the condition of our slaves is altogether fruitless-indeed the latter clause of the resolution itself distinctly says-" but on the contrary our condition as a class is less desirable now than it was

twenty years ago." Such language must certainly be humiliating to their attempts being productive of more injury than n retarding the very freedom which they pretend to advance is really the very acme of humiliation.

THE cholera is prevailing to a serious extent in Jefferson and Spencer counties, Ky., eighteen South don't calculate the value of the Union,

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

THE Congressional news is more interesting at preent than it has been for the last month. The old and foreign subject of Kossuth and Hungary, the interminable and unintelligible printing question and the Presidential election are thrown aside for the monent. Instead of these hackneyed themes, the newspaper columns are filled with disquisitions, expositions, discussions and explanations of, and concerning the North-eastern Fisheries-a subject highly interesting on account of its novelty and freshness, and particularly exciting as it foreshadows the possibility of a war with England

Notwithstanding the excitement created by the udden springing of this unexpected question upon Congress, Mr. SUMNEA, on the 28th ult., attempted to consume the time of the Senate by his remarks upon repealing the fugitive slave law.

Mr. S. thought it his duty as Senator, to place the mestion before the house. Perhaps, he also thought that by postponing it to this late day, he would have the field to himself, as there would not be sufficient time for a fair and open discussion, but in this he was Post Office in Edgefield District, by the name of deceived, for his plans were anticipated and entirely

The real question was whether he should be heard upon the resolution. Mr. S. of course, wished "to to Saluda, are hereby informed that Lott's Post Office express convictions dear to his heart, and dear to large numbers of his constituents." Mr. Mason thought that any Senator had a right to introduce subjects appropriate to the occasion, before the House, but obiected to the consideration of the resolution on the ground that there was not sufficient time for a full and satisfactory discussion of such an important and exciting question, and because of its disturbing charneter. Mr. BROOKS said that the State which he represented, had by her convention solemnly declared that the repeal, or modification of the fugitive slave law would be regarded by her as a sufficient cause for the dissolution of the Union. He regarded the proposition as no less than instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to bring in a bill to dissolve the Union, and therefore could not consent-courtesy or no courtesy-that such a question should be mouted at this late day of the session.

Mr. CHARLTON remarked nearly the same of Georgia as Mr. B. had of Mississippi. He asserted that Georgia stood pledged to dissolve the Union whenever the fugitive slave law should be repealed. Mr. C. meant no personal disrespect, but would not vote for

Mr. SHIELDS was sorry that the question was brought before the House at so late a period, yet since the motion had been made he would not vote against it. He had sat in his seat, and heard treason uttered by Senators, indeed had listened to them patiently-"THE MUSICAL WORLD" reaches us this morning in tender consideration whereof, he thought that noin quite an improved style. It now bears the name of thing could be gained by stifling the voice of Mr. "THE MUSICAL WORLD and New York MUSICAL SUMMER upon the subject. He had not the least idea TIMES." It will hereafter be issued under the im- that his speech would ever rend the Union of the mediate superintendence of Dyen & Willis. The States asunder. He meant never to give a vote

Mr. Gwiss differed from the Senator from Illinois with regard to allowing members to speak upon any and labor in cultivating his musical talent, and may and every subject. He wished to know that, if Mr. be now said to be one of the best musical critics, Sumner had introduced a resolution requiring the diency of reporting a bill for dissolving the Union, His whole strength, both literary and artistic, is whether or not he, Mr. Shields, would vote for it. treasonable proposition.

Mr. BUTLER disliked to vote for any measure which looked either to the suppression of presenting petitions, or of the right of debate. He was perfectly willing to give to Mr. SUMNER, since he was under such great obligations to his constituents, leave at any of the Press, from any "infringement upon the time to speak on this subject when the other side less valuable than their fellows, and are willing prices established in this State by every Press of re- could be heard. He only asked a fair field and an open sky.

> After a great deal of preliminary debate the year and navs were called for and resulted as follows: Yeas 10, Nays 32. The motion was accordingly voted

POWELL'S PAINTING.

was commissioned by our Government.

tember. The painting will be exhibited through America before being placed in the Rotunda of the Capitol, and we have no doubt will add greatly to the celebrity of this Artist.

retinue. "The vanity of costume," says the Home Journal, "the magnificence of primeral nature, and the juxtoposition of Aboriginal Chiefs and Spanish Noblemen and Munks formed as righty contrasted picturesque and significant a scene as we have ever witnessed. There was a reason for each figure, a meaning in each group, an artistic effect in every contrast. The glory of discovery, the zest of adventure, the invasion of a new continent, the wildness ered from the wreck of the Steamer Henry Clay. of savage, and the luxuries of civilized life, the pomp of ancient religion, and the meagreness of untutored instinct, (while inspecting the first cartoon of this

> tors, has adopted the plan of drawing his designs from the character of "Roderick Dhu" from the pen of Scott. The "Blind Bard" from the same author. representation by him of Byron's "Seige of Corinth" is said to be remarkably fine. The picture of "Columbus before the council of Solamanca" exhibited so much ability, and gave such undoubted evidence of rising talent, as to command the attention of the members of Congress, and thus procured him the commission " to fill the last unoccupied panel under the dome of the Capitol."

Mr. P. has occasionally employed his pencil upon ideal works, but he seems fully aware of the fact that Poets and Painters are mutual aids to each other. that as the Poets imagination shadows forth airy forms and invisible shapes, the pencil of the Painter and the chisel of the Sculptor gives them "a local habitation and a name." Thus, the renowned statue of Laocoon was taken from the celebrated description in Vigil. Michael Angelo is said to have slept with the "Divina Comoedia" under his pillow, and if he had executed his intention of painting the greatest of Dante's works, we have every reason to believe it would have far surpassed any of his works now in existence. Byron's beautiful and striking description of the Apollo was undoubtedly penned immediately after visiting that famous statue-'twas there that he

"In his eye, And nostril beautiful disdain, and might, And majesty.

whom Pliny says-" Vulneratum deficientem fecit, in quo possit intelligi quantum restat ammae"-we are indebted for those beautiful lines, "I see before me the Gladiator lie."

Mr. P. has devoted much time, labor and expens upon his picture of "DE Soro"-perhaps as much as the Greek of old did in embodying his Venus. It is said that when forming a statue, Canova took

a limb from one, a hand from another, a feature from a third, and a shape, perhaps, from a fourth, at the same time improving upon all. It may be that Mr. P. in the execution of his work, has likewise possessed himself of all those advantages to be derived from an examination of the most celebrated pictures. We have no doubt but that his painting will greatly en-hance his reputation, gratify the expectation of his friends, and receive the approbation of his country-

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.-The Southern Press says of this grand distribution of the public money:

"The total appropriation is about a million and a half. Of this the North gets about 750,-000, or one half. The South about 350,000, or ne-fourth-and the residue is divided between the two, being devoted to works common to both. The North gets about twice as much as the South. Although the occupied territory of the North is inferior in extent to that of the South-and although the property of the North these pseudo philanthropists, to say nothing of all transported, is perhaps not greater than that of South. As for population, that of the good. That the labor of "twenty years" has ended North is about a third more, only, than that of the South. So that, in any and every aspect of the question, the North receives greatly more than her share. This is a part of the cost, the annual cost, of the Union to the South. If the

COMMUNICATIONS.

Carry Maria Maria Contraction of

FOR THE ADVERTISER. BETHANY ACADEMY.

MESSRS. EDITORS : "The 3d and 4th instant were he days set spart for the examination of the Pupils of this Institution, which is under the charge of Mr. GEORGE GALPHIN, aided by Mr. TRAYLOR, 2 young men of good attainments.

The Classes were examined on the first day, in the primary studies of youth, but mostly in the higher branches of knowledge, Latin, Greek, Mathematics and the Physical Sciences. The Board of Examiners was composed of intelligent and educated gentlemen both from Edgefield and Abbeville, and such was the success of the young gentlemen, in answering the questions propounded to them, in solving the propositions submitted, and in reading those portions of their studies to which their attention was directed by the Committee, that I believe, there was not a single member of the Board who was not filled with admiration at the performance.

The second day was the day of the exhibitionthe great day for the boys, and they acquitted themselves in a manner most becoming on so trying an ecasion. Though the elements were lowering, both Districts, to witness the success of their sons and of their unobtrusive but able and accomplished Teacher, Mr. GALPHIN.

It would not give interest to this communication for me to name particularly all the plays which were most handsomely performed by the young men, nor would it be just for me to discriminate among the actors. Suffice it to say that each one Militia already named." acted his part well, and that the play of "Julius CESAR." at night, was an achievement worthy of older heads, and more experienced men. To show conclusively the interest felt in this exhibition, I wil remark, that during the whole day and night, amid occasional showers of rain, from which they were protected only by a little awning, and a bush arbor, one of the most brilliant audiences that ever assembled either in Abbeville or Edgefield was enchained to the spot.

About I o'clock on the 4th, the second day of the examination, George D. Tillman, Esq., who had been chosen for the purpose, addressed the people on Education. The Speech of Mr. TILLMAN, was sensible, forcible and eloquent, fully realizing the most sanguine expectations of his friends. In the course of his remarks, he took occasion to pay best boar; to A. G. Summer, for the best sow; a just tribute to the people of Abbeville, for the interest they took in education, and to Mr. George GALPHIN, who has spent about seven years of his life devoted to Bethany Academy, and a large porbrary and Cabinet, and a Chemical and Philosophi- to Robert Holman, for the best ewe; and to J cal Apparatus, in order to be able to afford every facility to the advancement of his pupils, that could be found in the very best institutions of learning. an honor to the District, and the whole auditory responded in their hearts " Amen."

The Academy numbers between fifty and sixty pupils and is situated on a healthy Ridge, and in one of the most intelligent and orderly sections of the District, where good board can be had for seven dollars per month, and all the conveniences of living can be procured at the lowest rates.

C.ESAR.

FOR THE EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER MESSES. EDITORS : Since writing (as I did, in the

United States Catholic Miscellany,) a few comments, on yourselves as copying, and the New York Herald as originating, a stringent article headed " Catholic Temporalities," I have ascertain-Ir will be remembered that four or five years ago, ed that the article was inserted in your paper es Mr. WM. H. Powell, the Artist, went abroad with ually by the printer, and not intended by yourselves the intention of painting the picture for which he as a deliberate expression of your own opinions. Tam satisfied that

harsh, and accordingly, I take this method of withdrawing, and asking you to excuse, and forgive and forget so much of my article as was offensive-retaining nevertheless all of the said article as indicates a distinct protest against, and unqualified He is mounted upon a noble steed followed by his denial of the inferences and assertions of BENNETT against the Catholic Church.

I do this the more readily, because, althou have not seen your answer to my article, I infer from extracts published in the Miscellany, that its tone and temper were those of calm rebuke, rather than of anger or petulance.

I prefer affixing my own name to this communication, in order to make the atonement more complete, and also to show that "Holy Mother" dath sustain and not embarrass her children in promptly vindicating their rights, and also in promptly making (as I now do) the amende Catholique!

I remain, very respectfully &c., your fellow E. BELLINGER, Jr. BARNWELL C. H.

Tr P. S. Catholic Miscellany will please copy.

FOR THE ADVERTISER. MESSAS. EDITORS :- We have petitioned again and again for our rights abroad and occasionally we have petitioned for our rights at home; but all our importunities hitherto, have been peremptorily rejected. We appeal once more to our brethren-we appeal to a people who not only boast of their chivalry and their patriotism, but also of their strict adhere ince to justice and equal rights. Thou that sayest the North should not oppress the South, dost thou oppress thy brethren at home? But we intend once again to test your generosity, your justice and your assist in carrying into effect an object which we a great number of the people of our District.

Too little attention was had to the size or form of our District throughout the State, at the very starting point to divide our State into Districts, and hence the great unequal division which generally prevails throughout the State. But no District suffers so much, or more, than ours does in consequence of this very unequal division. Our District is large, sufficiently large, for two or more ordinary Districts. Here we are situated from thirty to forty-To the "masterpiece of Ctesilaus"-speaking of three miles from our Court House, and compelled to do services there for the State without fee or reabsence from our homes and families, we are compelled to pay the most extravagant bills for boarding, or to lodge in tents or huts like Indians, and to take our provisions with us. We have no enjoyment at our Courts. Few of us are able to attend our Courts and pay such bills for mere selfgratification. But if we are able, we are not willing to throw our money away unnecessarily; and hence we are deprived of seeing, hearing, or knowing what is done at our Courts. We have heard of hard times and hard things; we have heard of the injustice of a tariff for protection, and the tyranny and oppression of the North, but a tariff on the citizens of this District to protect a few individuals at Edgefield Court House, is the greatest outrage on justice that we have heard of yet, and deserves, and we believe will receive, the disapprobation of every good and just citizen in the District.

If we cannot have the District divided into two separate Districts we certainly could, and ought to have, a Judicial District. With such a division as would place our Court House within a reasonable distance, we would be perfectly satisfied. generally have two weeks Court and we doubt not that it would be agreeable, and even refreshing, to all who conduct our Courts, to be removed to another place after a week's services at Edgefield. We love Edgefield. We are attached to the very

name. But if you will not permit us to have a Court House sufficiently near us, we are willing, and the services of a most efficient officer .- Carclieven anxious to secode from this unjust, unequal, | nian, 7th inst.

and oppressive union. We, most of us, believe in the right of secession, and we are resolved to make an effort to withdraw from this District and attach ourselves to Newberry. The most of us live much nearer Newberry than we do to Edgefield. From Higgins' Ferry it is only nine miles to Newberry

Court House, and thirty to Edgefield Court House. Enough has been written-as soon as we can, we expect to have several dinners and meetings on the subject. Messrs. Candidates, will you be prepared to give us your sentiments relative to our prospect. SALUDA.

ELECTION FOR MAJOR-GENERAL.

By reference to our advertising columns (says he Abbeville Banner, of the 5th inst.,) it will seen that an order has been issued for an election for Major-General of the 1st division, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resig-nation of Gen. Bonham. We are authorized to say that our townsman Col. M'Gowan is a candidate for that post, and in doing so, will copy the remarks of a cotemporary who speaking of his fitness has the following:

"Col. McGowan is a candidate for Major-General, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Bonham. He is a gentleman of high talents, an able lawyer and eloquent advocate He served his country faithfully, and there was still an immense concourse of people from with distinction, in the Mexican war, and was in all the battles of the valley of Mexico. Everywhere, and to every one, he proved a gallant and skilful officer, fearless in battle, and knowing how to fight as well as to command. If we have belted friends in the division, we commend to them as in every way worthy of their support for Major-General of this division, the gallant Colonel of the 8th regiment of South Carolina

NEWBERRY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This Society met at the Court House for that District, on Wednesday, the 28th ult. The Hon, J. B. O'Neall presided. Wm. M. Lawton, Esq., of Charleston, was elected an honorary member. Major J. M. Crosson delivered the Annual Address, which was said to be eloquent and practical. Premiums were awarded to Mrs. Lucinda Brown, for a coverlid of wool and cotton; to J. K. Schumpert, for the best wheat fan, and for his two-horse Brayer's subsoil plow; to John Wallace, for the best two year old mule, and the best suckling mule; to Martin Kirard, for the best one year old mule; to Frederick Nance, for the best bull; to Robert Stewart, for the best milch cow; to W. Ducket, for the best ealf; and to J. D. Williams, for the best pair of oxen; to Henry Burton, for the and to Richard Chapman, for the best litter of pigs; to Dr. T. B. Rutherford, for the best colt two years old; to Col. Wm. Steen, for the best one year old colt : and to Silas Ray, for the best suckling colt; to J. W. Watts, for the best tion of his income, in supplying himself with a Li- Bukewell ram, and for the best piece of wool; D. Williams, for the best pair of lambs; to J. R. Shearman, for the largest yield of wheat on two acres. A. G. Summer and W. Summer were voted a present in books for their premium

Col. Fair was elected Vice-President of the Society, vice Walter Herbert, deceased, Hon. J. B. O'Neall, President, and the other officers were re-elected.

The following persons, Col. A. G. Summer Robert Stewart, Dr. W. H. Harrington, J. H. Giles, H. H. Kinard, and J. W. Watts, were appointed delegates to the Macon, Georgia, Fair. The following persons, viz: Colonel Simcon Fair, Col. A. G. Summer, Wm. Summer, Robert Stewart, Col. J. W. Watts, Gen. James Rogers, Lemuel Glymph, Dr. G. W. Gleen, Col. John Gleen, Dr. T. B. Rutherford, Henry Burton, Major Micajah Harris, G. T. Scott, E. Y. Me-Morries, and T. H. Chappell, were appointed delegates to the Charleston Institute in Novem-

It was resolved that the annual meeting of ciety be hereafter held two days, and that the ladies be invited to attend, and that a pic-nic be prepared for the occasion.

Col. A. G. Summer was elected the annual Orator at the next meeting of the Society .-

From the Fairfield Herald. YANKEE CHIVALRY.

The annexed, which we find in the Boston Commonwealth, with its comments, appended, is publish in this paper for the simple purpose of advising our readers of the opinion entertained towards us by our Northern friends, (!)-save the mark,-who are not satisfied with relieving a few of the "covards" of South Carolina of their incumbrances in the way of slave property, and then denounce them as "cowards, use, for the sake of "this glorious Union," they manifest a submissive disposition; but, hey go still farther, and advertise in advance. that " so it will be fa surrender of our convicts, prisons and property, with every recognised right,] when Northern freemen demand the

rights to which they are entitled." Thus it will be seen that the issue is still before us. "Northern freemen" have but to demand the right to exercise a sovereign control, "to which they are entitled," and "Southern valor," as predicted, by authority; will lose itself in that baser quality which will overwhelm every other principle, and proclaim Southern men as "the meanest cowards." We would not, if we could, stay the issue. Let it come. But, to the extract:

THE CASE OF THE COLORED SAILOR IN SOUTH CAROLINA.-The case of Manuel Pareira, the English colored sailor imprisoned at Charleston, aving lately attracted much attention in the British Parliament, the Charleston papers announce that he was discharged from jail more than a month ago. Pareira, although a Portuguese, was a seaman on board a British vessel. which was obliged to put into Charleston in distress, and was there condemned as unseaworthy.

The discharge above announced is a true in stance of Southern valor. Let but the British love of equal rights, by appealing to you for aid to government speak with authority, and the prison doors fly open! So will it be when Northdeem important, just and right; and which is in- ern freemen demand the rights to which they dispensably necessary to suit the conveniences of are entitled. The readiest tyrants are always the meanest cowards.

BRITISH MEN OF WAR .- The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin says that the ports of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are the ordinary summer rendezvous of a large number of British men of war, and that the object in doing this is to secure the health of those on board as well as to afford practice to the seamen and vonnger officers in the ordinary duties of a cruise. This the Bulletin is confident, is the case this season. There are, perhaps, one or two vessels ordered to the specific service of watching the fisheries, but beyond that the Bulletin doubts whether ward. And in addition to all our loss of time, and ters than there was last summer, or any previous summer, for a number of years.

REPORTED NOMINATION OF MR. WEBSTER. The Washington Union received by telegraph, on Saturday night, from Philadelphia, a detailed account of the nomination of Mr. Webster for the Presidency by a meeting calling itself the National Union Convention. The report gives the full organization of the convention and a record of its proceedings. J. Wayne Kennedy, of Pennsylvania, is mentioned as the nominee of the convention for the Vice Presidency on the second ballot. The Union doubts the correctness of the dispatch; and the Baltimore Sun adds that its advices from that city up to Saturday evening makes no mention of any such convention being in session in that city.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT .- We learn from a friend that Mr. Wm. O. Folk, the agent and acting postmaster at Pomaria, was killed on the Greenville Rail Road on Thursday morning .-Mr. Folk was going up the road on business, when some of the freight cars of the train became detached, and ran down the road-towards Pomaria. He got off the train and proceeded on foot up the road, expecting the train to stop when it should overtake him. When it approached, the enginneer slacked his speed, and in attempting to get on the car, whilst it was in motion, he was precipitated on the track, and instantly killed. He was a most amiable and excellent young man, in the bloom of youth, and the company, by this sad accident, have lost

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER NIAGARA.

The Niagara arrived at Halifax on the morning of the 4th inst., with three days' later news. Cotton closed firm, with more doing. Sales of the week 64,000 bales. Imports for the same time 76,000. Fair Orleans 61-4, middling 5 1-4, fair upland 5 3-4, middling 5 1-8 a 5 1-4. Breadstuffs unchanged. The Manchester market was

Provisions firm. Rice 15s 9d a 19s. Coffee and sugar firm. Tobacco in good request. Good brands of flour held firmly. Many pareels arriving in bad order. Corn firm.

The Havre cotton market was steady. The harvest is flattering. Elections still un-favorable to Ministers. The President of France is received everywhere with the utmost enthu-

FURTHER BY THE NIAGARA.

BALTIMORE, August 5, 1852. Cotton closed firm. Speculators took 17, 000 bales and exporters 7,600 of the week's business. Stock on hand at Liverpool, exclusive of that on shipboard, 695,000 bales. On Saturday the market was firm, with sales of 20,000 bales. Some of the circulars quote an advance of 1-8. Rosin searce and unchanged. Sales of turpentine at 7s 6d. Consols closed at 3-8 a 1-2.

Marshal Excelsman was killed in Paris by falling from his horse. M. Leblane has been deputed to form a new Cabinet for Belgium. The American squadron had arrived at Naples. The ministry have a majority of lifty-three in the new House of Commons. The yacht America was beaten in a race with the Arrow. The bullion in the Bank of England is over twenty-one millions sterling. The rumored potato rot in Ireland is not credited. Sixty persons have been arrested at Mantua, including Archbishop Rivera and six other clergymen, by he Austrians, for liberal views.

Louis Naroleon .- An article in the July number of Blackwood, written probably by Alon, the historian, represents in a most striking light the danger to which England is exposed, of invasion, sooner or later, from France. It relates the following curious anecdote, which we have never before seen in print, and which strikingly illustrates a very remarkable feature in the character of Louis Napoleon.

"Prince Louis Napoleon, like his very superstitions, and always carries an amulet, taken from the tomb of Charlemange, on his person. He is known to have said in this country, long before he left it to accept the Presideney of the French Republic: 'It may appear in me presumptuous to wear that amulet, but I have an inborn conviction in my mind that I am one day to be the ruler of France. When I am so, I shall first extinguish the license of the press in Paris, and then attack England. I shall do so with regret, for I have been kindly received there, and it contains many of my best friends; but I must fulfil my mission, and carry out that which I know my uncle had most at heart-I ove that to his memory.' In pursuance of these views he has just decreed 80,000 men to his regular army.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE .- It is stated that within a day or two orders have been received at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to have the following vessels fitted for sea with all possible despatch, and the docks consequently present a very active and bustling appearance: The razee Independence, with an armament to consist of eight sixty-four pounders, thirty thirty-two pounders, heavy calibre, and eighteen do. medium calibre; the frigate Constitution, to be mounted with four sixty-four pounders, and forty-six thirtytwo pounders; the frigate Macedonian, with a heavy battery of sixty-four pounders the sloop Marion, with sixteen thirty-pounders; and the brig Dolphin, with ten thirty-two pounders. There are at the present time no guns used in our navy of less than thirty-two pounds calibre. Carronades are entirely dispensed with, and the vessels of every class are considered to be more · have ever been

THE CURE FOR DEAFNESS .- We mentioned in a brief paragraph that a young lady of Vermont has been cured of her deafness. It seems

deaf in both ears. In conversation it was difficult to make her hear, and she continued in this

wretched state until about eighteen years of age, when an Indian doctor chanced to see her who told her mother, Mrs. B., that the oil of onion and tobacco would cure her if prepared as follows:

"Divide an onion, and from the centre take out a piece the size of a common walnut; fill this eavity with a fresh quid of tobacco, and bind the onion together in its usual shape; roast it, then trim off the outer part until you come to that portion slightly colored or penetrated by the tobacco; put it into a vial. Three drops, of this oil, Mrs. B., informed me, she dropped into her ear after her daughter had retired to bed, which immediately gave her considerable pain, which lasted some time. Before morning, however, her hearing was so extremely delicate and sensitive, that she suffered by the sound of common conversation! This she overcame, and for more than three years past her hearing has been entirely restored, to the great joy of her parents and friends! Having been acquainted with the family for many years, the case is so miraculous and gratifying, that I cannot, in justice to the afflicted, refrain from making this simple and effectual remedy for deafness known."

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM SANTA FE .-Dr. Hammond, surgeon in the United States army, arrived at St. Louis on the 26th ult., and Left the same day for Harrisburg, Pa. He started from Santa Fe on the 1st of July, and made the trip to St. Louis in 20 days. A large number of Camanches and Kiowas were met on the Plains, but he received no molestation from them. Col. Sumner, now acting as the military commander, and also as the civil Governor of New Mexico, has formed treaties with all the Indian tribes, and peace and security was expected. The two bands of the Apaches were he last to treat, but the establishment of forts in their territories, and in the country of the Navajos, has produced very favorable results. The last treaty was concluded but a few days before the departure of the mail. Col. Sumner was in Santa Fe actively pressing forward his plans in the various sections of the Territory.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE .-Since the 1st of January there have been twenty steamboat disasters in the United States, attended by the loss of 428 lives and the injury of 100 others. This does not include the killed and wounded by the explosion of the Glencoe, at St. Louis, or the Fitzer Miller, on White River. The number lost by these two calamities is unknown, but would probably swell the aggregate of killed to 500. LATE FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE .-- Ad-

vices received at Boston from the Cape of Good Hope to June 14th, state that outrages and murders were constantly being perpetrated by the Kaffirs, and there was no security for life. An army of Kaffirs 2.000 strong, lived in the mountains and made frequent descents for plunder. The Colonists were selling their possessions and emigrating to Australia. Gen. Cathcart was about to make a general onslaught on the Kaffirs' stronghold. Fifty-one Kaffirs, however, acting as spies, had been captured by the

MR. EDWIN FORREST .- The New York Cou rier bears honorable testimony to the conduct of Mr. Forrest, during the scene of excitement and danger which attended the burning of the Henry Clay. While the unfortunate beings were struggling in the water, Mr. Edwin Forrest, who was then at his castle, seeing their condition, ran down, and jumping into the water, succeeded in rescuing many from a watery grave, and also in recovering several bodies.

Post Offices.-New post offices have been established at Saluda Mills and Whitmire's both in Newberry District. E. B. Farrow post naster at the former, and H. Whitmire at the latter office.

The following Post Offices in this State have been discontinued, viz : Centre Town, Anderson District; Rivers' Bridge, Barnwell District; Roseborough, Laurens District; Henry, Spar- stant work and excellent wages will be given. tanburg District; and Shady Grove, Union District.

ACTTATION.

There is unquestionably a combination among some newspapers in the State to agitate at this time the electoral question, for what purpose we know not, except it be simply for the sake of agitation. It may be, however, that the desire still exists in certain quarters to keep up party strife on any platform they can get hold of. An abortive effort was made to keep up the late organizations, which the good sense of the men of both parties immediately frowned down, when, by precencerted arrangement doubtless, those who were foiled in the movement immedigtely sprung their electoral question, certainly without any sufficent cause at this time-more only that aliuded to-that something must be had to keep up dissension and discussion, and to form party organizations with the hope of party rewards. We are mistaken if the project vill succeed. The question is one which will doubtless be settled within the next four years, should the people of the State desire the change; but we are greatly mistaken if the efforts now making to array parties on this plat-form, and to reopen strife for the purpose of giving food for agitation, do not miserably fail. The people of Carolina do not love this political excitement, sought to be now continued for ulterior purposes; and the veil is too flimsy to deceive them. They know that now there is no necessity for the change, and they know further that any change or reform they desire to make in their political system, while it needs not the doubtful aid of agitators, will scarcely be sought to be thwarted. The marked conservatism which has hitherto characterized all policical action in South Carolina, has been the consequence of the unity of her people, and we imagine they ply a fruitless task who seek to disturb it. South Carolinian.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.-We understand that reports are extensively circulated in the country that Yellow Fever is prevailing in the city, and they have even added Cholera, and perhaps other epidemies. We have made the most caredibenquiry, and we are warranted in saying that there has not been a single case of Yellov Fever, or of Cholera in Charleston this season. [Charleston Mercury.

THE GLOBE WE LIVE ON .- It is known as a fact in geology, that below the depth of thirty feet the earth becomes regularly warmer as we descend. On an average the increase is at the rate of one degree of Fahrenheit for every fifth foot. At the bottom of the mines of Cornwall, a depth of one thousand two hundred feet, the thermometer stands at eighty eight. equal to high summer heat. At this rate rocks and metal would be melted twenty miles below the surface, and down in the bowels of the earth, several hundred miles, the heat would be ten thousand times hotter than melted iron. Who is there that can wonder at earthorakes when all hinges rest on a molten sea of fire?

STARVATION IN THE WEST INDIES.—Accounts from the Westward Islands continue to be received of the state of starvation into which the people of those islands are involved from the g continued drought. Antigna, St. Kitts. St. Lucia, Anquilla, Curacoa, are represented as particularly destitute and distressed. In Auguila, the drought which had prevailed for several months had reduced the poorer classes of the inhabitants to a state of absolute destitution and misery. The people are absolutely dying from want. These statements are made in the Bahana Herald, received at the office of the New York Express.

THE HENRY CLAY-VERDICT OF THE JURY .-The jury, which have been in session over the bodies of the unfortunate passengers who lost their lives by the burning of the Henry Clay, have rendered a verdict to the effect that their deaths resulted from recklessness on the part of the owners and officers of the boat, This verdiet accords with the second definition of the crime of murder in the statutes of the State of New York.

Parson Browntow says, in his Whig paper, that Gen. Scott is the old tool of a God-fe and corrupt association of Northern Abolitionists—and we ask no favors of the friends and

FRIENDSHIP .- Cold indeed would the world be, and solitary our position, if it were not for the sweet delights of friendship. Man must live; he must link himself to some being, for his own happiness depends upon it; otherwise he grows sordid and selfish, and tastes not the joys of life. It is true that we have misapplied the word friendship, for upon slight acquaintance with a stranger, we designate him friend;" thus applying the idea and deceiving ourselves, as we have not yet proved him as a

friend. We create woe by our own acts of

indiscretion, and then assign to others the cause. True friendship is built upon the highest powers of nature; there exists between two hands joined together in honest friendship an indissoluble attachment, that neither time, place, nor circumstances can destroy. How noble is that friendship that seeks the elevation of its object, and how poor must that heart be that never expanded beneath the rays of that genial sun; that never let an act of pure disinterestedness animate its cold and icy soul! Friendship hath greatness in it, and great is he who hath so curbed the workings of his selfih nature as to become a friend to his fellow-man, and he who hath battled gloriously against the oblogny and contempt of the world, as to be worthy of the laurel wreath. But, alas ! how seldom do we find true friendship in this world.

bawled out to him. "Good morning, Mr .--- ; hard at work I see: you finish your gravestones as far as "In Memory of," and then you wait, I suppose, to see who wants a monument next?" "Why, yes," replied the old man, resting for a moment on his mallet, "unless somebody is sick and you are doctoring him, and then I keep right on."

A Physician passing by a stone-mason's

A QUEER looking customer inserted his head into an auction store, and looking gravely at the " knight of the hammer, inquired " Can I bid, sir ?"

"Certainly," replied the auctioneer, " you can "Well, then," said the wag, walking off, " I bid you good night."

COMMERCIAL.

Correspondence of the Advertiser. HAMBURG, AUGUST 9.

Corron-During the past week our Market has been animated and sales have been made at an advance of 1 to 1 on prices of the previous week. The Market closed this week firm, at our quotations below. The last foreign advices were very favorable, with all branches of trade brisk and prosperous. We quote 8 a 11 cts. as extremes-principal sales

101 to 101cts. BACON.-This article we quote 111 to 12cts., with

good supply. Conn.-There is still a demand for this article, at 60 to 65ets per bushel. Supplies moderate. GROCERIES, &c .- There is at present heavy sup-

plies of all articles in this line, with inducements to purchasers.

Religious Notice.

THE Union Meeting in the 4th Division of the Edgefield Association, will meet with Red Oak Grove Church, on Friday before the 5th Lord's day in August. Rev. D. D. Brunson, to preach the introductory Sermon, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Brethen are invited to attend, and especially Ministering Brethren, as it is expected a Protracted

The subject of discussion, What is a visible Church of Christ and its purpose.

S. P. GETZEN, Moderator.

Wanted I MMEDIATELY, a good CARRIAGE SMITH and a good WHEEL RIGHT, to whom com-

A. BUSHNELL. Aug 11 tf.

Meeting will be held.